

ANTONIO GOVIN
DECLINES CALL

One of the New Cabinet Officers of
Cuba Now Living in Atlanta.

HE IS A CUBAN AND A PATRIOT

Therefore He Will Not Lend Himself to
the Schemes of Spain.

HE LEFT CUBA TO AVOID WEYLER

He Believes That the Issue Is Now
with the Men in the Field—His
Strong Expressions for Cu-
ba—Withdrawal from
Public View.

Senor Antonio Govin, selected by
General Blanco to be a member of the
new Cuban cabinet, will not accept
the office.

"It would be an indignity," he said,
warmly, "for a Cuban to accept office
under such circumstances."

Thus the new cabinet, which was
destined to do so much for Cuba, finds
itself disrupted because the member
from Atlanta is not in harmony with
the method of its appointment, nor
has any confidence in the result of its
labors.

"The Cuban army should remain in
the field," he continued, "until it has
accomplished all its purposes."

A Cuban Leader in Atlanta.

For almost a year there has lived in
the city of Atlanta a modest, retiring gentle-
man named Antonio Govin. He came here
so quietly, and has lived so unobtrusively
that but few were aware of his importance
in his native country.

And yet Antonio Govin is a man of dis-
tinction and character, such as to command
his selection by the government of Spain
as one of those Cubans in whom she had
faith of an ability to bring about a solu-
tion of the Cuban question. In Havana,
which was the home of Senor Govin, he
stood as the head and front of the auton-
omist party. He was regarded as its leading
light, and the purpose of his life had been
to bring about such a solution of the re-
lations of the island and the mother coun-
try as would make harmony reign, and
bring prosperity to both. Ardent in his
love for his native island, he worked in
season and out of season for the promotion
of that policy which would have made
Cuba free in her local concerns and loyal
in her devotion to the Spanish flag. It
was fate, however, which decreed that,
though representing the best element of
Cuban life, who were too patriotic to bow
to slavery and too conservative to rush
into revolution, he should be checkmated
at every step by the place hunters and
official leeches sent out from Spain, whose
only purpose was public plunder.

The War Breaks Out.

When, in February of 1895, in the far off
province of Santiago de Cuba, the standard
of revolution was raised, Senor Govin, with
other prominent men, saw that the time
had come when the Cuban question had
to be settled, not in that ordinary man-
ner in which they had hoped for, by which
race pride would have been preserved and
the interests of the country would have
been promoted, but through a revolution
which promised then, as it has since de-
veloped, to be one of unusual bloodthirsti-
ness. The fact that General Campos
was sent out to deal with
the question gave some hope to
the autonomists that, perhaps, in the
eleventh hour, Spain might listen to the
voice of reason and Cuba would be accorded
those rights which would end the never-
ending revolutions to which the country
had become subject. But General Campos
found himself checkmated, as had other
patriots before him, and he was finally called
home in order that a more severe policy
might be followed.

The Reign of Weylerism.

Then began that bloody period under
which there was butchery and rapine in
the field and thousands of Cubans fled
their native land. It was with surprise one
day that the captain of one of the out-
going plant steamers found that he had
as one of his passengers Antonio Govin. It
was to him that the latter said, while
looking at the flag above Moro:

"I will never return while that flag floats
there."

These words from such a man, for the
captain knew his standing and position in
Cuba, came with strange emphasis. They
marked the fact that the great conserva-
tive class who had stood out against revolu-
tion had sized up the situation and sur-
rendered the cause of Spain. When Senor
Govin arrived at Tampa he came through
immediately to Atlanta, and going to No.
10 South Pryor street, he has remained
there ever since.

Wary of the Revolutionists.

Although Senor Govin has refused to be-
come a public figure during the day of his
exile, he fraternized warmly with his Cu-



SENOR ANTONIO GOVIN,

The Great Cuban, Now in Atlanta, Who Refuses to Accept a Place in the
Cuban Cabinet.

WARSHIP TO SAN SALVADOR

Consul Jenkins Wires from San Salva-
dor for Help.

REVOLUTION IS THREATENED

Gunboat Marietta Has Been Ordered
To Report to the United States
Minister.

New York, December 30.—A special to
The Herald from Washington says Salva-
dor is threatened with another revolu-
tion. To protect American interests the
navy department, upon the request of the
state department, has telegraphed to the
gunboat Marietta, which is at San Salva-
dor, directing her to proceed as soon as
possible to La Libertad, and remain until
further orders.

The importance of this action will be
appreciated when it is understood that the
Marietta was being fitted for service in
Chinese waters.

The information upon which the state
department acts came from John Jenkins,

consul at San Salvador, who cabled:

"The condition of affairs in Salvador is
alarming; send warship."

The navy department does not expect the
Marietta to leave San Salvador until early
next week. The gunboat returned only re-
cently from Sitka, Alaska, and her passage
was marked by two cyclones, through which
she steamed admirably, but suffered slight
damage.

She will also have to be coaled. The
distance to La Libertad is about 2,800 miles,
and it will be covered by the gunboat in
two weeks.

The instructions to Commander P. M.
Symonds require him upon arrival at La
Libertad, to communicate with Mr. Jen-
kins and to take all measures possible for
the protection of American interests.

Mail advices from Salvador have indicated
that trouble is brewing. The Exeta faction,
which was ousted in the revolution of two
years ago, has never rested, and repeated
expeditions have been alleged to have been
forming in this country with a view to
proceeding to Salvador and arresting the
administration from General Rafael Antonio
Gutierrez.

General Gutierrez has faced considerable
grumbling among his political followers,
and it is said one potent cause of disat-
isfaction resulted from his action in join-
ing the greater republic of Central Amer-
ica. It is expected that Honduras and Ni-
ragua will aid President Gutierrez in re-
turn for similar services.

SCOVILL TALKS WITH GEN. GOMEZ

Correspondent's Wife Goes with Him
to Insurgent Camp.

Havana, December 30.—Sylvester Scovill,
correspondent of The New York World, and
Mrs. Scovill, returned tonight from their
visit to Maximiliano Gomez, on the Demajagua
estate, Sancti Spiritus. They were two days
with the insurgents, who dined and cared
for them. Mrs. Scovill expressed herself
as very much pleased with the trip. It
was the first time an American woman had
visited the camp of General Gomez.

Mr. Scovill says Senor Rafael Madrigal
carried a commission from the United
States government and that he (Scovill) had
none. He went through the Spanish lines
with a permit from General Blanco, who
gave it on the understanding he was to talk
autonomy to General Gomez, which he did.

General Gomez refused the overtures, bas-
ing his refusal on the conviction that Spain
could not hold out two years longer. The
insurgents expressed himself as well sat-
isfied with the present condition of affairs.
He said also that he was grateful for Pres-
ident McKinley's invitation to American
citizens to render relief to helpless Cu-
bens.

MAINE MILLS WILL CUT WAGES.

Cotton Factories Will Follow Example
of Other New Englanders.

New York, December 30.—A dispatch
from Lewiston, Me., to The Commercial
Advertiser says: It is conceded that the cot-
ton mills in Maine will fall into line with
other New England mills early next month
and reduce the wages of the operatives.

The Lockwood mills at Wayville, the Ed-
wards at Augusta, the Cabot at Brun-
swick, the Farwell at Lisbon and the
Barker mill in Auburn, the York corpora-
tion at Saco, Leucadia and Pepperell mills
and those at Biddeford will make a reduc-
tion. Twelve thousand employees will be
affected.

A Memorial of Gratitude.

Bombay, December 30.—The Indian na-
tional congress came to a conclusion today
amid much enthusiasm and cheers for the
queen empress.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the
people of the United Kingdom, the Brit-
ish colonies and the United States for gen-
erous aid during the famine. It was de-
cided to erect at the cost of a thousand
pounds (\$1,000) a memorial of gratitude
in London.

Other resolutions were adopted criticis-
ing the government's recent measures re-
garding sedition.

Continued on Second Page.

CUBA'S PORTAL
TO BE UNLOCKED

Within Twenty-Four Hours Weyler's
Edict Will Be Abrogated.

BARRIERS WILL BE BROKEN

No Further Preclusion of the Exportation of
Rare Products From Havana.

THE FIRST PROMISE OF PROSPERITY

Nearly Seventy Thousand Bales of To-
bacco, Choking in the Warehouses
of Cuba, Will Immediately
Be Started for the
States.

Havana, via Key West, December 30.—
(Special.)—There is a great rejoicing here
today among the tobacco tradesmen and
business men generally over the informa-
tion which comes from headquarters that
the port of Havana will be opened to ex-
portation within twenty-four hours.

The edict of Weyler issued May 14, 1896,
will be revoked. Blanco has already writ-
ten the order for the port to be opened,
and it will be promulgated at the proper
hour. This news comes through a strict-
ly private source, but the positive state-
ment that the port will open as mentioned
is made by an officer close to Blanco, and
there can be no doubt as to its truth.

Nothing has happened during the struggle
on the island that has offered such
hope and joy to the people of Havana.
When Weyler closed the port on exporta-
tion of tobacco there was a cloud of des-
pair over the commercial interests here.

Business was paralyzed. Rich men were
made poor, and many of the wealthiest
tobacco merchants gave up in despair and
left Havana, thinking the end had surely
come and that the business of Cuba had
been doomed for years.

Nothing caused such widespread indigna-
tion in the United States in the whole ca-
reer of Weyler as did this edict shutting
out the tobacco supply to that country en-
tirely and endangering the investments of
millions of dollars which had been made
in cigar manufacturing enterprises in the
states.

Weyler was actuated by a desire to anni-
hilate the Cuban colonies at Key West and
Tampa particularly. He realized that the
thousands of Cubans in these cities en-
gaged in the cigar industry were a men-
ace to his scheme of extermination here
in Cuba. He knew that most of the amu-
nition and arms and money that came to
the insurgents was sent by these Cubans
in the United States. He knew that large
numbers of cigar makers were fleeing from
Cuba and taking refuge in Tampa and
Key West, and he believed that he could
put a stop to the opposition he received
from these centers by giving a death blow
to the cigar trade of the states. In the
light of these things he issued the order
closing the port of Havana, giving as his
excuse that he wanted to get the tobacco
in Cuba to foster the cigar factories there
and thus insure employment to the thou-
sands of discontented cigar makers in Ha-
vana.

The edict closing the port came wellnigh
fulfilling the sinister purpose that promp-
ted it. The factories at Key West and Tam-
pa were dealt a severe blow by being de-
prived of tobacco from the island. Only
such remnants as were left here at the
time the edict took effect from contracts
previously made were allowed to be ship-
ped to the states, and since May 14, 1896,
the tobacco merchants upon whom depend
the very commercial salvation of the is-
land have been compelled to hold their
goods in warehouses here.

There is a total of 67,232 bales of high-
grade tobacco on hand here now for sale.
It is worth over \$100 per bale.

To gain some idea of what the edict of
Weyler really meant to the tobacco trade
here and to the general business of Havana,
one has but to study the exportations of the
island prior to the date it took effect.
From June 1, 1893, to May 31, 1894, the ex-
portations from Havana in the tobacco
trade from Havana and Pinar del Rio
alone amounted to a total of 234,249 bales,
worth at least \$100 per bale.

It cannot be wondered that the opening of
the port will be many with such gratifica-
tion and joy as now moves the people of
Havana. But the greatest benefit after all
is to be gained by the people of the United
States. This step will engender new life
into the waning industries of the states,
and will insure brighter times in many
ways. For a long time hundreds of Cuban
cigar makers have been out of employment
in Tampa and Key West and every other
city where there have been established cigar
factories. The supply of tobacco that will
go out of Havana immediately upon the
opening of the port again will enable the
cigar manufacturers to give these sufferers
employment.

With all the devastation of the insurgents
it is stated that here will be a fine crop
this season, meaning with the harvest next
spring. In this way it may be seen that
the factories of the United States will not
suffer a shortage in the supply again unless
some summary action as that of Wey-
ler should be taken in the emergencies of
war which are not now, in the light of the
insurrection of autonomy, foreseen, or feared.

Victoria Greets Minister.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, December 30.—
Queen Victoria received the Venezuelan
minister in audience today.



CAPTAIN OBERLIN M. CARTER.

He Is the Member of the United States Corps of Engineers Brought Be-
fore a Courtmartial in Savannah.

ALL HE WANTED WAS A WIFE

And the Man of Sixty Was Gratified
Beyond His Dearest Wish.

HE WON A BLUE-EYED BLONDE

She Was a Blue Grass Belle and One
of the Prettiest Young Women
in Kentucky.

Versailles, Ky., December 30.—(Special.)—
A wedding even more romantic than the
Haggis-Voorhes marriage was solemnized
at 5 o'clock this evening at the residence
of Huston Woods, just across the Woodford
line, in Franklin county. The parties were
Mr. Louis Dummerman, aged sixty, and vice
president of the Columbia Bank and Trust
Company, of Charleston, S. C., and Miss
Sue Smith, the beautiful twenty-one-year-
old stepdaughter of Peter Ferguson, of
Louisville, Ky. Quite an interesting story
is connected with the marriage. Mr. Dum-
merman came to Kentucky two months ago
to purchase a team of trotting horses and
while here was the guest of Mr. H. H.
Owsley, the well-known horse man near
Midway. "I have wealth and high standing
in the business world," Mr. Dummerman
is reported to have said at the Owsley din-
ner table on day, "and the only thing lacking
to make me happy is a beautiful wife from
Kentucky. I wish you would find me one."
This was spoken weeks ago more in jest
than in earnest.

Miss Smith, of Louisville, who came to
Woodford some time ago to spend the
winter, was persuaded to carry on a
correspondence with Mr. Dummerman. So
charmed with the letters of his unseen cor-
respondent was the wealthy southern banker
that in a month's time he had asked her
to come to his home at Versailles, Ky., and
photograph with each other. Ten days ago
Miss Smith accepted him and as a betroth-
al present he is said to have sent her a
check for a thousand dollars. Yesterday
Mr. Dummerman arrived here and for the
first time he and his prospective bride met
face to face. The marriage ceremony was
performed by Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of
Harmony church, in the presence of a few
relatives, and half an hour later Mr. and
Mrs. Dummerman boarded the Louisville
and Nashville train at Spring station for
their home in Charleston.

Mr. Dummerman is a man of heavy build,
rather good looking and of very attractive
presence. In addition to his banking inter-
ests he is a large mine owner and trotting horse breeder and is re-
ported to be worth several hundred thou-
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to come to his home at Versailles, Ky., and
photograph with each other. Ten days ago
Miss Smith accepted him and as a betroth-
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check for a thousand dollars. Yesterday
Mr. Dummerman arrived here and for the
first time he and his prospective bride met
face to face. The marriage ceremony was
performed by Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor of
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thing handsome himself or be able to take care of his friends. McCallahan held on the party machinery in Brooklyn has not been shaken in the least by Tammany's frequent assaults, and he has preserved the autonomy of his organization so well that he can get nearly anything he asks for.

Fixing the Slate.

In the selection of the appointees Croker seems to be taking the most active part, but it is said that he was invited to do this by Van Wyck. The Lakewood conferences are queer affairs, Croker bringing down a collection of his rough and ready ward leaders and Van Wyck trailing it with a dozen or more of his fashionable friends, who have lately convinced themselves that they are politicians. Last night there was a mingling of evening dress and loud check suits in the Lakewood dining room that was somewhat astounding. The Tammany boys were inclined to resent the intrusion of Van Wyck's personal friends at first, but they soon found that they were simply playing with politics and that their game was a harmless one.

"Them dudes," said Dry Dollar Sullivan, on the porch of the Lakewood this afternoon to some of his hungry constituents, "don't want nothing and ain't going to bother nobody. You slob let 'em alone. The old man deals 'em a hand just to keep 'em in the game; that's all. When it comes to raking in de pots, it's different. See?"

The "old man" is Croker, and he seems to like to have the dress suit brigade about him. Whether he stays in this country to fight Hill for the leadership of the state or will return to England to race horses is known to nobody but himself. His friends, however, believe that he will stay here, and there are those close to him who do not hesitate to express their belief that he will become a candidate for United States senator in the event that the next legislature should be democratic. Of course, the announcement of his candidacy at this time would be suicidal, because in every up county assembly district it would be used as the most effective argument of the republicans.

Croker, Hill and Sheehan.

A good deal has been written about the alleged open warfare between Croker and Hill, but as a matter of fact there is little evidence of it at present. The New York World seems to want to back Hill in such a battle, and The Herald is inclined to support him, but both of the two leaders are far too shrewd to jump into a fight when there is nothing to fight for. Just at present Croker has his hands full in looking after the party organization in Greater New York, and he is not likely to begin any senseless warfare for the control of the rest of the state. Hill is doing very well with the state organization during the period of its inactivity, and the announcement of a pending political duel is premature.

John C. Sheehan was not crowded out of leadership in Tammany Hall, but retired voluntarily in order to become a city contractor under the new administration. Mr. Sheehan wants to make money, and a whole lot of it, under the Tammany reign and has already laid his plans accordingly. He has organized a company in which several other more or less distinguished politicians are interested, and only yesterday received a contract from the city to construct the new steel viaduct on the extension to the Riverside park drive. His bid, which secured the contract, was \$750,000. Sheehan could have had a job under Van Wyck that he wanted, but he thought it best to take his share of the winnings in another way. As it would not look well for him to accept contracts from the city while the leader of Tammany Hall, he resigned his position in the organization "for his health."

Arranging the Show.

So much for the politics of the present situation. The spectacular features of the inauguration of the new administration are much more in evidence, and everywhere one hears of plans for celebration. Proprietor W. R. Hearst, of The Journal, with his usual enterprise, is getting up a gorgeous carnival of his own and has secured subscriptions amounting to nearly \$10,000 to help him out. On New Year's eve there will be a great halling in 1898. All the municipalities and all the villages that go out of existence will be properly "waked." In Brooklyn there will be a reception in the municipal chambers. This will be conducted under the management of Mayor Wurstler, and an effort will be made to have all the former mayors of the passing city present. Music will be supplied by several orchestras, there will be speeches to keep the audience in good humor, an ode by one of Brooklyn's numerous poets, and passing fireworks for the entertainment of

those who are unable to get indoors.

These events will lead up to the more important concentration and transfer of the reins of government on Saturday. It has been difficult to arrange any definite programme for that event, chiefly because Mayor-elect Van Wyck does not go in for display and public functions. The incoming mayor more than a week ago took the oath of office before Judge Fitzsimmons, of the city court, and was apparently willing to let his inauguration go at that, there being nothing else, in his opinion, necessary but his going to the city hall, where it suited him, after Mayor Strong went out, and taking charge of his desk. As a matter of fact, all of Judge Van Wyck's movements on New Year's Day seem undecided on.

Van Wyck Is Modest.

It has remained for the board of aldermen to rescue the historic event from the dull level of the flattest commonplace. The board of aldermen has appropriated \$500 a short time ago to be used in decorating the interior of the city hall on New Year's Day. That was all the money available. Then \$500 more of the aldermanic salary that Mr. Olcott had failed to draw after he became district attorney was discovered, and this was pounced upon. This made \$800, and the board, in addition to decorating the hall, will have two orchestras, one down stairs and one on the second floor, to play between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock at an aldermanic reception.

Before the reception Mayor Strong will have turned over the mayor's office to Judge Van Wyck. This interesting ceremony is expected to occur at noon. After that hour Judge Van Wyck and Colonel Strong are expected to participate in the festivities, but nothing definite has been heard from the judge. Two thousand invitations have been issued. Each one is for "one gentleman and ladies." Each alderman will have fifty of those tickets. There will be no refreshments, just music and smiles. The new aldermanic chamber will be open for inspection and will be beautifully decorated. The old aldermanic chamber, to be used hereafter by the council, has been repainted and will also be open. So will the governor's room and the new committee rooms.

No More Tea or Reform.

Mayor Van Wyck is expected to receive congratulations in the mayor's office, just as all his predecessors have done. He will not have tea. The reception committee of the board of aldermen consists of Messrs. Ware, Burke, Randall, Marshall, O'Brien, Kenefick, Goodman, Goodwin, Woodward, Murphy, Oakley. The two branches of the municipal council will not meet for organization until Monday, January 3d, at noon, at which time the Tammany tiger will have become comfortably squatted in his new and luxurious quarters.

That New York will be run wide open thereafter is not disputed, and the reformers are already in a state of despair. Under the Ralnes law, the Parkhurst crusade and the Lewy investigation, so many good things have been done in the name of reform that it is the simple truth to say the city is sick and tired of the whole business. They want a change, and Tammany is going to give it to them—right.

R. B. C.

WYLER MAY BE PROSECUTED.

Former Captain General's Memorial to Queen Causes Trouble.

Madrid, December 30.—General Weyler, former captain general of Cuba, in his memorial to the queen regent on the subject of President McKinley's message to congress, says he is honored by the attacks made upon him, and that his conduct as governor general was that of a soldier animated by honor and patriotism.

Such attacks, therefore, General Weyler adds, will do him no harm, as they are aimed at him, he asserts, simply because he has done his duty. Nevertheless, "since the message contained insulting observations on the Spanish troops in Cuba," he believed it to be his duty to address a protest to the crown.

General Weyler affirms that the so-called pacifists whom he concentrated in the fortress of San Juan were the prime abettors of the rebellion.

The protest of the general is couched in courteous language.

El Correo Espanol, La Nacional, El Epoca and other papers that have published General Weyler's protest against President McKinley's message will be prosecuted. The publication had been prohibited on international grounds.

It is rumored that General Weyler will be prosecuted. The authorities refuse to transmit the protest to the queen regent through the war office.

Authorized To Begin Business.

Washington, December 30.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Corn Exchange National bank, of Chicago, Ill., capital \$1,000,000, to begin business.

GAGE WILL GIVE UP HIS PORTFOLIO

Secretary of Treasury Is Going To Resign From Cabinet.

PRESIDENT IS IN A DILEMMA

Republican Senators Will Force Him To Repudiate His Financier.

GAGE'S PLAN DOESN'T SUIT LEADERS

McKinley's Position Has Not the Indorsement of Those Who Want To Remain in Public Life and a Fight Is Certain To Come.

Washington, December 30.—(Special.)—Secretary Gage is going to resign from the McKinley cabinet. A break between the president and the man who is presumed to hold the position of financial adviser to the administration is bound to come, and everything points to its being not long delayed. Soon after congress gets down to business again, events are to crowd thick and fast upon the attention of the secretary and the inevitable solution of the situation that presents itself to him will be the complete severance of his relations with the administration.

Secretary Gage has not sent his resignation to the president at any time, all stories to the contrary notwithstanding. He did remark that if he felt he was embarrassing the president in any way, he would certainly tender his resignation, but that was all there was to it. He has the assurance of the president that the administration is in hearty accord with the secretary's financial ideas, and when questioned about his purpose, declared that he was not disposed to consider whether others might desire his resignation or not. So much for the present episode which has seemed to get Washington date lines in the newspapers at a time when news is scarce, if not empty.

But nothing short of a miracle will prevent the secretary at a date not far in the future throwing up his commission in disgust.

To Force the Fighting.

The split in the republican ranks grows daily more in evidence. There can be no doubt that at the first opportunity those senators who feel their political lives are at stake are going to try to force from the president something that can be construed into a repudiation of the Gage declaration that the administration policy is to make more certain this country's stand for the gold standard, and they feel that they will be able to accomplish the end they desire. Whatever the result, they have, in deference to their desire to remain in public life, to force the issue. They cannot now back out of the fight which they have brought on without writing themselves down as cowards, and what is more to the point, without losing the constituents which keep them here. They believe their people are with them, and if there is any way to force McKinley to repudiate the gold standard declaration of his secretary of the treasury, they expect to find it.

It is a republican family row and bids fair to be as bitter as that in democratic ranks which resulted in the complete overthrow of those who sought to deliver the party from the hands of the enemy. A straddling financial plank in their party platform is responsible for this republican row, just as the straddle of 1892 was at the bottom of the differences in the democratic party.

The Republican Straddle.

President McKinley is a politician. He is a man without positive qualities, a man without conviction other than that the republicanism of the administration is the affairs of government. It was at the dictation of himself and his advisers that the financial plank adopted at St. Louis was altered; indeed, you will remember that if McKinley and Hanna had been allowed to have their way completely, it had not been for the western contingent, assisted by Roosevelt, of Chicago, the word "gold" would never have gone in the platform at all.

A straddle that could be construed as many ways as necessary—that was what the McKinley men wanted, and that is what they got, though it did go a little farther in disclosing the real position of their party than they desired.

The international bimetallic plank was put in to catch the thousands of bimetalists who were a little afraid that independent action might bring business failures, and all that did come on the heels of republican victory; and then, to keep down complaint from the banks, the expression "the present gold standard" was put in to catch the east.

The platform was construed in one section of the country one way and in another the other way, just as it was intended it should be, and aided by the purchase of every possible purchasable vote, the "country's honor" was preserved.

McKinley's Circus Feet.

Now there is all sorts of trouble because of the propensity of those to whom the platform was explained to expect action on the line of the respective explanations.

McKinley is endeavoring to gracefully perform the feat of riding two horses at the same time, and each going a different direction. He is assuring Gage of full sympathy with his financial views and at the same time is patting the western senators on the back and declaring that he has done, is doing, and will do everything possible to bring about the restoration of silver by the international route.

Gage, being unimpaired in the ways of politicians and having much personal admiration for McKinley, believes that the president means all he says to him and

that in showing to the front the emphasis on the gold standard he is doing what the president wishes. Chandler and Wolcott and a lot of others, who are more or less sincere in their belief that the gold standard should not be irrevocably fixed on this country, are politicians and know that the president is not sincere what he says to them, so they, in order to square themselves with their constituents, this is particularly the case with the westerners—are not going to miss the opportunity to make it uncomfortable for the man they put in the white house.

Must Stick to the Gold Standard.

These republican senators know that when the president tells Mr. Gage that he agrees with that gentleman's views, he is coming nearer the truth than politicians usually do. They know that their party can do nothing else than stand to the sup-



SECRETARY GAGE.

port of the gold standard. But with most of them political existence is at stake and they are perfectly willing to drive the administration to the wall, or, if they cannot do that, to submit to any curtailment of their power. They know, and everybody here except Secretary Gage knows, that it is the wish of McKinley and all the republican leaders to sidetrack this financial question to gloss over all vital points—straddle. Later Mr. Gage is bound to know this and when he realizes it he will step down and out.

The republican politicians believe the country should be impressed with the conviction that the last campaign was fought on the tariff issue. Mr. Gage, not being a politician and being no republican on the tariff issue, is convinced to the contrary. He knows that the issue which overhauled all others last year was that of finance and he believes the commission given to the secretary by that election was to enact just such legislation as he proposes in the bill he has submitted "to make more certain this country's adherence to the gold standard."

No Carlism in Gage.

Mr. Gage is no straddler. Mr. Gage has convictions and he has manhood. There is no John G. Carlism in his make-up. He is not a politician, and he is not a straddler. He is a man of his word, and he is a man of his views for the sake of office.

Carlism could repudiate the record of a lifetime in order to hold on to a cabinet place which was little more than a clerkship at least so far as permitting individual views goes. Gage had no great desire for office in the first place, and he took it only on the conviction that he might be instrumental in bringing about such changes as he believed should be made. He has already found that there is no great glory and no great honor to be got out of the office and though he does not realize it yet, he will soon see that there is no real sympathy at the white house for his views and that the administration policy is to keep on straddling if possible. Then he will keep on straddling if possible.

There is no disposition on the part of the republicans who are posing as silver men to let up on Gage. He now regards the attacks of Senator Chandler and the others as unworthy of his notice because he feels that he has the full indorsement of the legislature will be required on a fusion to defeat Senator Hanna, and the democratic leaders are not willing to enter into an arrangement with the republicans, as it would expose the party to ridicule.

It was at once determined to submit to all the democratic members to Columbus, Indiana, and telegrams were sent to all of them, requesting them to report Friday afternoon without fail for a conference.

It was given out that Senator Burke, of Cleveland, will be the first to speak in breaking the state of the republican caucus in the senate, but as Mr. Burke has not yet arrived in the city, this statement could not be verified.

Major Dick, who has charge of Senator Hanna's personal interests, was feeling very confident tonight that the proposed fusion arrangement would be broken. It is claimed that if the anti-Hanna republicans force a deadlock, it will bring more people to the capital city than have ever been here before.

A breeze was created today by the statement in an evening paper that Mr. Kurtz's lieutenant claimed to have written a cabinet plank which would support the gold standard, that he would not support Mr. Hanna. Mr. Snider publicly declared last night that he would support Senator Hanna, and today a delegation of Governor Buell's appointees at the Xenia Home for Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans, which is located in Mr. Snider's home county, arranged to support Mr. Snider, and to support him to change his mind. Mr. Snider was greatly incensed at this interference, which he considered unwarranted and promptly resented it.

CORRETT MUST FIGHT MAHER.

Fitzsimmons Declares He Meant What He Said at First.

Chicago, December 30.—"We shall pay no attention to it," said Martin Julian today when asked what he and would do in regard to Corbett's formal challenge to the champion. Fitzsimmons, chosen for his refusal to discuss the subject in accordance with his new plan of operations, was to let Julian do all the talking.

"We have told Corbett what he can do," continued Julian. "Bob did not want to re-enter the ring at all, but at last I persuaded him to promise to fight again on certain conditions. It was stated implicitly that he would fight only two men—Corbett and McCoy—and that he should fight them only after Corbett had defeated Maher and after McCoy had defeated a man named by me. I have named Choychyski for McCoy to fight. Now Corbett may wear himself out talking about beating \$50,000 that he can whip Fitzsimmons."

Concerning McCoy and Choychyski, Julian said: "I am going to hold McCoy to his promise that he would give Choychyski the next fight he cannot get out of it. I have named Choychyski for McCoy to fight. Now Corbett may wear himself out talking about beating \$50,000 that he can whip Fitzsimmons."

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All of one side of the public square will be destroyed. All the contents of the buildings, which were retail stores, were destroyed. The loss so far is estimated at \$50,000. The fire started at midnight and has been burning steadily. A fierce gale, amounting almost to a storm is raging. Air has been asked from this city and an engine and fire company will soon leave on a special train.

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KURTZ PREDICTS HANNA'S DEFEAT

Senator's Political Enemy Is Hard at Work Just Now.

COMBINATION COMES SLOW

Democrats Are Counted on To Vote for a Republican Nominee.

A GENERAL CAUCUS WILL BE HELD

Hanna and His Supporters Declare That His Defeat Is Now Impossible.

Columbus, O., December 30.—(Special.)—"Mr. Hanna's election is not possible," said Charles L. Kurtz this evening, firmly and deliberately. He was speaking of what I know as a certainty. You may say with assurance that Mr. Hanna will be defeated."

Mr. Kurtz has thrown off all attempts to conceal the fact that he is co-operating with the democratic leaders for the defeat of Mr. Hanna, and knows that this evening into the city headquarters in the Great Southern hotel, where he held long consultation with the leaders in the anti-Hanna movement.

Alex. Boxwell, the Hanna candidate for speaker of the house, sent an officer of the house, and a member of the anti-Hanna movement, to the city headquarters in the Great Southern hotel, where he held long consultation with the leaders in the anti-Hanna movement.

"I think you are beaten," said he, "and prefer to fight it out as we have begun."

Colonel Dick, chairman George K. Nash, John R. Malloy, H. M. Daugherty and Mr. Boxwell, at which the ultimatum of the Hanna organization in dealing with the senator's opponents was prepared and sealed.

It is a general notice upon all regular republican organization members of the general assembly that failure to be present at the caucus next Saturday evening will be regarded as an overt act of enmity to Senator Hanna, and will be punished just as a victory that the last campaign was fought on the tariff issue.

Mr. Kurtz today, "He has not tried to pull me off, as reported, and he could not if he wanted to. Nor has he advised me to do what I am doing."

However, the presence of his law partner and long-confirmed secretary, Charles E. Prior, of Cincinnati, here this evening is taken as an indication that Senator Forsaker is keeping in close touch with the Kurtz organization.

The Hanna managers were startled today by the report that another member of the legislature, who is pledged to vote for Senator Hanna, is seriously ill. Representative T. K. Strimple, of Huron county, is suffering with hemorrhages of the lungs. If both he and Representative Griffith, of Clinton county, are prevented from taking their seats by illness, the republican majority on joint ballot will be reduced so one.

Another View of the Situation. Columbus, O., December 30.—This has been a day of great interest to the anti-Hanna republicans, and from the best information obtainable the results have not been altogether encouraging, although the claims of the faction have not been modified in the least.

These conferences have been with the leaders of the democracy who are in favor of a fusion with the anti-Hanna republicans to defeat Mr. Hanna.

The central figures have been Charles L. Kurtz, leader of the anti-Hanna republicans, and Alexander Myers, who is endeavoring to bring the democratic members-elect of the legislature into line for the proposed fusion.

Seven democratic members have refused positively to vote for any one except a democrat for United States senator—not even a free silver republican. It developed that almost the entire democratic vote of the legislature will be required on a fusion to defeat Senator Hanna, and the democratic leaders are not willing to enter into an arrangement with the republicans, as it would expose the party to ridicule.

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I AM making faithful use of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract much to my satisfaction and bodily improvement.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Parkhurst.

Ask for the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. All Others are Worthless Imitations. Avoid substitutes.

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At 8 o'clock last storm center had range valley, the area extended south, associating two high in coast and the The temperature southern and east but it had fallen c where it was at St. Paul.

The weather was southern half of the northern half rain and rain and precipitation had at Buffalo, Detroit forecast for to with light shower with; probably col

Local Report

Daily mean temperature normal; wind Highest temperature Lowest temperature Total rainfall for Deficiency of precip

General

Daily report of stations as shown at 8 p. m., Decem

STATIONS

New York, clear.
Cleveland, clear.
Norfolk, cloudy.
Charlotte, clear.
Raleigh, partly c
Wilmington, clear.
Charleston, clear.
Augusta, clear.
Jacksonville, clea
Atlanta, clear.
Tampa, clear.
Pensacola, clear.
Montgomery, clea
Nicksburg, clear.
New Orleans, clea
Palestine, clear.
Houston, clear.
Corpus Christi, cl
Buffalo, clear.
Detroit, cloudy.
Buffalo, cloudy.
Chicago, cloudy.
Memphis, clear.
Knoxville, clear.
Chattanooga, cle
Knoxville, clear.
Cincinnati, rain.
St. Paul, clear.
St. Louis, cloudy.
Kansas City, rain
Omaha, cloudy.
Furon, snow.
Bridge City, clear
Ablene, clear.

Forecast

For South Carol
er and light rain
ern portion, rain
Georgia: Three
showers in extre
sibly colder in the
winds, becoming
Florida: Rain
becoming northw

HAMPTON—Thurs
30, 1897, at the
Mrs. Jennie H
Tinsman Park,
a brief illness,
bedside were C
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Lights

JANITOR PAY
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ELECTRIC LIG
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WILL BE RAE
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DIED OF HEAD
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WILL BE INVE
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until January 30.

MAKING REPA
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Will begged, and be
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the country has
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be brought here
within an ome

THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the low pressure center had moved into the St. Lawrence valley, the trough of the low pressure extended southwest into middle Texas, and the two high areas, one over the Florida coast and the other over the Dakotas, were well marked. The temperature was higher over the east and eastern portions of the map, and had fallen considerably in the north-west, where it was below freezing. The weather was generally clear over the southern half of the map, and cloudy over the northern half. It was showing at Hudson and Cincinnati, and light rain and drizzle at Detroit and Chicago. A forecast for today: Threatening weather with light showers in extreme northern portion; probably clear in northern portion.

Local Temperature Yesterday.

Daily normal temperature..... 51
Daily maximum temperature..... 43
Daily minimum temperature..... 42
Lowest temperature..... 38
Rainfall during 24 hours..... .00
Excess of precipitation..... 12.61

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown in the following table at 8 p. m., December 30, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	High at 8 p. m.	Low at 8 p. m.	Excess of precipitation, 24 hours.
New York, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Baltimore, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Philadelphia, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Washington, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Chicago, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
St. Paul, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
St. Louis, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Indianapolis, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Cincinnati, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Columbus, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Dayton, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Evansville, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Terre Haute, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Indianapolis, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Cincinnati, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Columbus, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Dayton, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Evansville, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Terre Haute, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Indianapolis, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Cincinnati, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Columbus, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Dayton, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Evansville, clear.....	44	48	40	.00
Terre Haute, clear.....	44	48	40	.00

Forecast for Today.

For South Carolina: Threatening weather with rain; probably clear in western portion; southerly winds. For Georgia: Threatening weather with light showers in extreme northern portion; probably clear in southern portion; southerly winds, becoming northerly. For Alabama: Fair; colder; southerly winds, becoming northerly; fair Saturday.

DIED.

HAMPTON—Thursday evening, December 30, 1897, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jennie H. Hill, at 58 Hardee street, Tinsan Park, Mrs. S. G. Hampton, after a brief illness from pneumonia. At her bedside were her daughter, Mrs. Hill; her sons, C. M. Hampton, J. P. Hampton, and her sisters, Mrs. M. J. Hampton, and Mrs. Clifford Niles. She has many relatives and friends throughout the state, by all of whom she will be sincerely mourned. Notice of funeral later.

Lights and Shades.

JANITOR PAYNE BACK. Mr. W. P. Payne, janitor of the custom house, was at his post yesterday. He has been confined to his bed three days with a severe attack of heart failure.

ELECTRIC LIGHT LUNCH.

A luncheon will be tendered the employees of the Georgia Electric Light Company tomorrow at 12 o'clock by the officers of the company. An elaborate menu has been prepared, and the employees will be allowed to stop work in order to attend. The dinner will be at the plant, corner Simpson and Thurmond streets.

WILL BE RAFFLED TODAY.

The raffle for the railroad ticket to New York and return, presented by the Catholic bazaar by the Southern railway and Baltimore and Ohio railroad, will occur this afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock at the Algon hotel. Those who have chances are requested to be present.

DIED OF HEART DISEASE.

Yesterday morning Alice Capman, a middle-aged negro woman, died at her home, 1010 North Avenue, near Deane street. The coroner held an inquest and the jury's verdict was that the woman's death was due to heart disease. Several negroes in the neighborhood started a sensational story about the woman having been poisoned, and the inquest caused some excitement.

WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Cases have been made against W. A. Jones, a street car motorman, and Thomas Jones, a negro drayman. As was published in The Constitution, Jones and Cook's dry cleaned two days ago, and Jones was very badly hurt. The negro claims the motorman was running too fast, and the motorman claims the negro was reckless. The cases will not be tried until January 30.

MAKING REPAIRS.

The Atlanta custom house is beginning to present a very new and bright appearance within, owing to the many improvements that are being made. The two courtrooms have been lately provided with new furniture, and yesterday the new carpets for the courtrooms arrived. The big rolls have been carried up to the courtrooms, but have not yet been put down. The carpeting is of good quality, and is very pretty.

HE NEVER CAME BACK.

Will King, a boy not much over ten years of age, stood up in police court yesterday afternoon and faced a dago who charged him with taking \$1 off to get charged and keeping the whole amount. Will begged, and the dago said nothing, simply because he couldn't speak English. The recorder decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and dismissed it. He warned the boy to quit taking money off in any such doubtful manner.

FURNITURE IN TAR.

The men who have had a monopoly of the sale of coal tar preparations in the United States have been making thousands, according to United States District Attorney Angier. Since the smuggling case of last week, Mr. Angier has investigated, and he says that the evidence shows the exclusive right to sell the preparation in this country has been making a profit of nearly \$1 an ounce. The preparation can be brought here with the duty paid for 31 cents an ounce, and has been sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 an ounce.

MCKINLEY TO ATTEND BANQUET.

President McKinley is expected to attend the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, December 31. President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the banquet, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, December 31.

Features of the Tariff.

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CITY SOLONS WAX WARM ON SALARIES.

Council Holds a Warm Session Yesterday Afternoon.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE ATTORNEY

Repeated Efforts Fail and He Will Only Get \$2,500.

LIQUOR FIGHT IS SETTLED AT LAST

Section Five Is Stricken Out and Peter Lynch Is Happy—Full Text of the New Law.

The city council held adjourned to the parting year yesterday afternoon by indulging in one of the warmest sessions the present body ever held. It was only an adjourned meeting from last Monday week, but several matters of importance, which were only settled after heated discussions and unnumbered ballots, came up.

The whisky compromise ordinance, as adopted by the police and ordinance committee, was passed, with the exception of section five, which prohibited the sale of liquors as a beverage in connection with any other business. This exempts several dealers in the city, who have saloons in connection with grocery and various other departments, but does not affect the drug stores.

The warmest fight took place over the salary question. As predicted by The Constitution, Alderman Mitchell introduced a resolution raising the city attorney's salary from \$2,500, as fixed by the last schedule, to \$3,000, the original amount. This raised a storm of opposition from several councilmen, who struggled with the measure for over an hour before the subject was finally tabled and the city attorney's salary left at \$2,500 for the present. Efforts were made to raise the city clerk, city comptroller, city engineer, the school teachers, policemen, firemen, sanitary inspectors and departmental clerks, all of which failed. Much feeling was exhibited by certain members, and after several attempts to raise the city attorney's salary, the move was lost on account of Councilman Camp, who signified an intention yesterday morning of voting for the raise, but voted against it yesterday afternoon.

Fun Begins in Earnest.

No sooner had Alderman Mitchell introduced his resolution than Councilman Lumpkin made the point that the meeting was an adjourned session, and that the amendatory ordinance could not be introduced. The chair ruled the point not well taken, and Mr. Lumpkin moved to lay the Mitchell ordinance on the table. The vote was 6 to 6. Chairman Dimmock voted in the affirmative, and the motion was carried. The ayes were Morris, Lumpkin, Adams, Maddox, Camp, Barnes and Dimmock. Noes, Culbertson, Stephens, Peters, Howard, Dorsey, Hutchinson. This was the first defeat for the Mitchell ordinance.

The promulgators of the ordinance, at the result, particularly at Mr. Camp's vote. But they decided to try it again. Mr. Culbertson stated he was satisfied certain members did not exactly understand the first ballot, and moved that the matter be taken from the table. The vote resulted in 7 to 1 in favor of the motion. Mr. Camp voting affirmatively. The Mitchell crowd then thought they were sure of victory, and Mr. Culbertson moved to put the ordinance on second reading. Mr. Adams offered an amendment raising the city engineer and city comptroller to \$3,000. Mr. Morris, apparently piqued, moved to raise the school teachers, policemen, firemen, sanitary inspectors and departmental clerks to their original figures.

Mr. Culbertson made the point the amendments could not be incorporated in the Mitchell ordinance. The chair (verruled him. Then Mr. Rice grew angry. "I want to give notice right here," said he, "that if these salaries are raised I, as an Alderman, will contest them. I do not propose to see it done if I can help it."

Mr. Howard moved to raise City Clerk Greene from \$2,400 to \$2,500. The ayes and noes were called for, and resulted as follows: Ayes, Barnes, Camp, Maddox, Adams, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard—7. Noes, Dorsey, Stephens, Hutchinson, Peters, Culbertson—8. The amendment, therefore, was carried, but it was an amendment to an amendment.

Table Gets a Heavy Load.

When the vote was to be called on the Adams amendment as amended, fixing the salaries of the comptroller and engineer at \$3,000 and the clerk at \$2,500, Mr. Lumpkin bobbed up serenely again and moved to lay the entire matter on the table. The ayes and noes were taken, resulting as follows: Ayes, Barnes, Camp, Maddox, Adams, Lumpkin, Morris—6. Noes, Dorsey, Stephens, Hutchinson, Peters, Culbertson—8. Chairman Dimmock voted aye again, and this is how neither Judge Anderson nor the others got their raise.

But this was not all the squabbling on the salary question. Chairman Maddox, of course, introduced a resolution fixing the salaries of the city welshers at \$600 per annum each. Mr. Lumpkin jumped on this with much vigor. He did not see any use in having a city welsher, as the comptroller's report showed a revenue of only \$86 from this department during the entire year.

Alderman Dimmock attempted to explain that the public scales were not intended as a money-making investment. Alderman Woodward argued the scales were necessary to prevent coal dealers cheating customers. Mr. Hutchinson jumped on Councilman Maddox concerning his alleged inconsistency in raising the welsher's salary and cutting others. Mr. Maddox stated the money, Dr. Hutchinson moved that their salaries be fixed at \$500, but the original motion, calling for \$600, was finally adopted. Messrs. Lumpkin and Howard gave notice they would contest the action of council next session.

The Liquor Ordinance Is Settled.

Alderman Hirsch, chairman of the police committee, introduced the ordinance and report of the police and ordinance committee relative to the liquor controversy. Alderman Woodward offered an amendment thereto taxing wholesalers selling less than one gallon \$300 per annum and compelling them to close at 8 o'clock every night; those selling above one gallon \$500 per annum; allowing all retailers to sell open until 11 o'clock after January 1st, and requiring other merchants selling whisky to conform to the same rule and regulations as bona fide whisky men. The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 3. Messrs. Tolbert and Woodward voting in the affirmative. Councilman Dorsey then moved to strike

the fifth section from the ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquors in connection with any other goods. Colonel Nat Hammond, representing Peter Lynch, who has a saloon and grocery store combined in one, and who would have been compelled to separate the two if the law had passed, argued against the passage of section 5. He stated the main object of the new legislation was to prevent the sale of liquor by drug stores, and that the law already provided for in section 5. He stated his client was a law abiding citizen, and that the law if enforced would work a great injustice on him.

Colonel Meyer, representing the retailers, stated Mr. Lynch was not the only one affected by section 5, but that three saloons would necessarily lose good sums of money and would have to close down parts of their business. Notwithstanding this, however, they cheerfully agreed to do so in order that the matter might be settled. He said that if the fifth section was stricken out, the ordinance would be in violation of the ordinance, and that legislation had to be general and not for any particular parties or classes.

The motion to strike the section was carried as follows: Ayes, Hirsch, Tolbert, Woodward, Stephens, Hutchinson, Peters, Adams, Rice, Culbertson, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Culbertson—15. The vote to adopt the ordinance as amended was unanimous and the new law is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta that an ordinance published as section 88 of the code shall be amended by hereby amending by inserting after the words 'in advance' at the end of the fourth and fifth sections of said ordinance, the words 'And the holder of such retail license shall be privileged to sell spirituous or spirituous and malt liquors not only in quantities less than one quart, but also in such larger quantities as purchasers for consumption may desire.' The price of each retail license shall be \$200 per annum, and the sixth line of said section as published the words 'one hundred' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'two hundred' so that said section when amended will read as follows:

"Section 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that the ordinance codified as section 88 of the code of 1891 be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words 'one hundred' and the last line of said section as published the words 'and provided also that no wholesale liquor license shall be granted except to persons who are bona fide engaged in the wholesale trade in liquors, so that the said section when amended, may read as follows:

"Section 3. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that dealers in liquors at wholesale shall conform to the regulations for opening and closing saloons prescribed by existing ordinances, and such as may be hereafter made, and shall also conform to the regulations for preventing the sale or furnishing of liquors on election days, Christmas days, Sundays and other holidays, in which retail sales are required to be closed.

"Section 4. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid that it shall be unlawful to sell liquors at wholesale or retail in connection with drug stores, and that no person shall be permitted to compound liquors with drugs as part of prescriptions bona fide medical purposes, and that the treatment of diseases, shall not constitute a violation of this ordinance.

"Section 5. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed an offense, and that any person convicted of such offense shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and such conviction shall work a forfeiture of the license of the offender or dealer in whose place the offense occurs.

"Section 6. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the current tax ordinance be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the figures 200 where they occur in the eighth line of the division under the letter 'L' on page 24 of said ordinance, as published, and inserting in lieu thereof the figures 200, so that said line when amended shall read as follows: 'Liquors, beer or wine at wholesale \$200.' The intent of this amendment is to fix the registration tax on wholesale liquor at \$200 per annum instead of \$100 per annum.

"Section 7. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance shall be and the same are hereby repealed, but this ordinance shall not be construed to repeal any of the restrictions herebefore existing on the liquor traffic by existing ordinances.

Wanted To Create Old Office.

An ordinance framed by the salary committee, but not introduced on account of adjournment, provided for the creation of the office of commissioner of public works at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, the incumbent to be elected in January.

It will be remembered this office was abolished some time ago and Mr. Clarence Moore, the incumbent, lost a job. It is probable the ordinance will be passed at the next session of council.

FOUR ALARMS OF FIRE.

The Department Had a Busy Day. Fires Did Not Little Damage.

Alarms of fire were turned in from boxes 27, 31 and 42 yesterday, but little damage was done by any of them. Yesterday morning the department responded to a call from Yonge street, where some shingles had caught from a defective flue. The call from box 31 was called the department to Chalmers street, where there was on fire. No damage was done and the blaze was soon extinguished.

What threatened to be a dangerous blaze was discovered in the Metropolitan hotel, at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A defective flue had caught on the interior near the top floor and quick work from the firemen prevented the blaze from getting through the roof, securing a draught, when it could have spread rapidly.

It is better to take Hood's Sarsaparilla than to experiment with unknown and untried preparations. When you take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood you know it will do you good.

SAM INMAN LEAVES THE BOARD.

Tendered His Resignation as Grady Hospital Trustee Yesterday.

E. W. MARTIN SUCCEEDS ELIAS

Mr. Inman's Successor Will Probably Be Elected Some Time in January.

Mr. S. M. Inman has resigned his position as a member of the board of trustees of the Grady hospital, and has tendered his resignation as Grady Hospital Trustee yesterday.

The council unanimously elected Mr. E. W. Martin, the well-known lawyer, to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Jacob Elias. He was nominated by Alderman Hirsch, and there were no other candidates.

Mr. Martin has been a citizen of Atlanta for a number of years, and has represented Fulton county in the legislature. He is one of the foremost barristers of the city, and will make an efficient public servant. He will fill the unexpired term of Mr. Elias, which amounts to about three years.

Mr. Inman's resignation was prompted by the necessity of his presence in New York, where he has a law office. He has been on the board ever since the hospital was built, and has taken an active part in building up the institution. His presence will be greatly missed.

Mr. Inman was elected a successor some time in January. Mr. Hubert Culbertson, the popular councilman, whose term expires January 1st, is spoken of as Mr. Inman's successor.

EMPLOYEES ARE ALL PAID OFF.

Large Works of Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. Are Closed.

Hamilton, O., December 30.—The large works of Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company were closed today on orders from Judge Nelson, who appointed S. D. Pitton receiver for the company last week.

On orders from the court, S. D. Pitton received the money to pay all the employees and the announcement was made to the large force of hands that the plant would be closed indefinitely.

The former office of the court to the received to continue business was rescinded by Judge Nelson and an inventory of the establishment was ordered. L. F. Clawson, James C. Cullen, and Charles Greaser were appointed appraisers. This action was on the application of the attorneys of William and Moses Mosier.

TWO COLORADO MINES CLOSE

Executive Committee Instructs Men To Demand More Pay.

Denver, Col., December 30.—As a result of an order issued by the executive committee of the miners' union of northern Colorado, calling upon the men to demand higher wages or strike, the Reed Coal Mining Company has closed down its two mines at Louisville, throwing between 200 and 300 men out of employment.

The stand taken by the Reed company will probably be followed today by the other companies operating in northern Colorado, and all the miners in the district will be thrown out of employment. There is great dissatisfaction among the miners at Louisville over the action of the executive committee and preparations are being made to force the company to rescind its action. Many of the miners who were thrown out of employment by the action of the Reed company, claim that the action of the executive committee was unauthorized.

GEORGE E. KING PASSES AWAY.

Author of Numerous Religious Works Dies at Advanced Age.

San Francisco, December 30.—George E. King, author of numerous religious works, is dead. He was born in New Ipswich, eighty-eight years ago, and was at one time a patient lawyer and capitalist in New York.

For years he practiced law in Rochester, N. Y., and afterwards as a large operator in real estate in New York, where he acquired a large fortune. He leaves behind him a son, Cameron E. King, a prominent attorney, several granddaughters, and a daughter, Miss Harriet H. King, his daughter, well known in Boston.

Wealthy Riverman Passes Away.

Cincinnati, O., December 30.—Captain John Barratt died yesterday at his home in the Kentucky Highlands, fifty-eight years of age.

Mr. Barratt's thirty-two years' connection with river interests he has accumulated nearly \$200,000.

Besides holding a large share of the stock of the Cincinnati and Louisville Packet Company, he was a large river interests in Paducah, Evansville, St. Louis and New Orleans.

NOTORIOUS CROOK PASSES AWAY

Charles Henderson, Known Throughout the South, Dies in Asylum.

Louisville, Ky., December 30.—Charles Henderson, a notorious crook, better known all over the South as "Glimmer" Henderson, is reported to have died in an asylum yesterday near New Orleans. He became insane three months ago, as the result of disipation. For two weeks he was a raving maniac.

Henderson was known in this city, where he had many acquaintances in sporting circles. It is said that he was born near Owensboro, Ky., as a circus fakir, he lost an eye in a fight at Denver, Col. After that he became known as "Glass-eyed Charles."

He was a king of the "three-card monte" game, and was successful in selling gold bricks to farmers. He was a liberal spender. Very little is known of Henderson's earlier life. He never talked about himself. He was a backer of Tommy Warren during the latter's pugilistic career in Louisville.

Will Not Be Hanged Today.

Little Rock, Ark., December 30.—Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, the condemned murderers, who were to be hanged today at Monticello tomorrow. The supreme court has issued a stay of execution pending an appeal.

NO PELAGIC SEAL SKINS ADMITTED

Secretary of the Treasury Has Issued New Regulations.

ONLY ONE PLACE TO HUNT

Skins Can Be Taken by Americans on the Pribyloff Islands Only.

IMPORTATION IS POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN

Ports of Entry Are Not Allowed Under Any Condition To Pass Green Hides.

Washington, December 30.—The secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, has issued regulations under the act of congress signed yesterday, prohibiting the taking of seal skins by American citizens except on the Pribyloff islands, and prohibiting the importation into this country of pelagic seal skins.

The regulations provide that no seal skins—raw, dressed, dyed or otherwise manufactured—shall be admitted to entry in the United States except there be attached to the invoice a certificate signed by the United States consul at the place of exportation that said skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act, specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of such purchase and the lot number.

It is further provided that no fur seal skins, raw, dressed or otherwise manufactured, shall be admitted to entry as part of a passenger's personal effects unless accompanied by an invoice certified by the United States consul at the place of exportation that said skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act, specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of such purchase and the lot number.

Every article manufactured in whole or part from fur seal skins to be imported into the United States is required to have stamped thereon the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture, and shall be accompanied by a statement in writing under oath of the manufacturer that the skins used in said article were not taken from seals killed at sea within the proscribed waters mentioned, specifying the locality in detail, and also the person from whom such skins were purchased in their raw and dry state, the date of the purchase and the lot number.

It is also provided that when an application is made to a consul for a certificate under these regulations, the invoice and the place of manufacture, and the lot number, shall be submitted to the treasury agent designated for the purpose of investigation. All manufactured articles from seal skins and imported into the United States shall have the initials of the consul at the place of the skin or skins underneath shall be exposed for examination by customs officers. All garments of this character taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act, and re-entered on presentation of a certificate of ownership from the collector of customs from the port of departure, from which certificate shall have been obtained by the owner of the garment by offering the same to the collector for inspection before leaving this country.

Assistant Secretary Howell said that neither the law nor the regulations would be made to apply either to skins or garments made of skins which were shipped to the United States and were actually on the ocean Wednesday morning, December 29th, the time the act was signed by the president.

VENEZUELA WANTS RECIPROCITY

South American Republic To Seek Treaty Under Dingley Law.

Washington, December 30.—It is said that one of the purposes of the present visit to Washington of the United States minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, is to start negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Venezuela and the United States.

This is rather an unexpected step, as Venezuela was one of the few South American republics which did not make a reciprocity treaty under the former system. At that time, however, Venezuela suffered by having her coffee practically excluded from the United States because Brazil and other coffee producing countries had the reduced duties under reciprocity treaties.

The experience makes Venezuela one of the first of the South American republics to consider the question of a reciprocity treaty under the Dingley law.

THROUGH CANADA DUTY FREE.

Relief for the Klondike Sufferers Will Have British Assistance.

Washington, December 30.—Mr. Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, called at the war department by appointment today and had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Melkoff, who is giving his attention to the Klondike relief expedition during the illness of Secretary Alger.

Having secured the consent of the British government to the passage of United States troops to be used as guards over Canadian territory, what remains to be done is to arrange for the advance of the supplies to be taken to the miners without payment of duties, provided they are not sold for more than their actual cost.

Mr. Sifton says that the only practicable route to Dawson City is what is known as the White Pass, or commonly called the lake route, commencing at Skagway on Lynn canal.

He states that they have eighty-five men in the territory and expects to have fifty more at Skagway on or before January 1st. They have twenty tons of supplies stored at Skagway for transportation over the pass, to which will be added ten tons more within the next ten days for transportation over the pass.

The Canadian authorities have a post at Lake Bennett, and at Tagish, at which latter place twenty men are stationed; and a post at White Horse rapids and two posts

intervening between the latter point and Fort Selkirk.

It is the intention of the Canadian government to have a detachment of 250 men in the territory within the next thirty days. The detachment will be ready to leave Skagway on the 15th proximo, but the minister has kindly consented to hold the expedition that they may accompany the expedition of the war department, which will leave Skagway on or before February 1st.

The government has kindly consented to grant escorts to our expedition provided the co-operation cannot be procured. The government duties upon all supplies sent in under military control will be waived by the Canadian government. The minister was over the pass in October last year, and stated that the government would be very glad to grant our expedition use of their posts on the route, and grant all other facilities to the movement of our expedition over their territory.

W. L. CARRY SUPPLIES FREE.

Help to Cuban Sufferers Will Be Disbursed by General Lee.

Washington, December 30.—Assistant Secretary Day has received a response from the superintendent of the Ward line steamer New York, in answer to his inquiry as to whether he could announce that his line would convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the suffering people free of cost. The answer was: "I will be pleased to accept supplies for Cuban sufferers free of cost. Presumably they will be consigned to General Lee."

The Anacostia, Mont., Standard, telegraphed last night that the secretary of state could draw on the National Park bank of New York for \$800 already subscribed and paid in by Montana people for the benefit of the Cuban sufferers. More money is promised from the same source January 1st. All of this money is being distributed through Consul General Lee.

The secretary of state has directed the disbursing officer of the state department,

The Week's Gayety.

JEWELERS.
Write for Catalogue of
Sterling Silver Novelties.

T. M. C.

31 Whitehall St.
Illustrated Wedding Presents and

Mrs. William H. Felton will visit friends in the city this week.

Hartwell Institute.
Pupils of this school will be sure of
connection and pleasant trip by taking
at 7:50 a. m. from Atlanta for Bowers
on Southern railway. G. C. LOON

has ever been held in the past. It is given to the young men of the city, and with

Buffalo, December 30.—Frank Marti
rested here today for receiving stolen
erty, has been identified as Mike Sili
is wanted in Chicago for holding up a
car two years ago and robbing the
sengers.

FOR

**Paper maturing Sun
Jan. 2d, is due and
able Monday, Jan. 3d**
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